1	2	3	4	5
16.	Rashtriya Samajwadi Party (United) (a registered unrecognised party)	30,44,500	—	—
17.	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (a registered unrecoghised party)	Nil	Nil	—
18.	Manav Jagriti Manch (a registered unrecognised party)	1,25,000	1,70,000	—
19.	Rashtriya Sakar Party (a registered unrecognised party)	20,000	—	—
20.	India Peace Party (a registered unrecognised party)	Nil	Nil	—
21.	Social Action Party (a registered unrecognised party)	Nil	—	—
22.	Bhartiya Mahashakti Morcha (a registered unrecognised party)	8,160	14,520	30,120
23.	Lok Sewa Dal (a registered unrecognised party)	—	Nil	—
24.	Samajvadi Youva Dal (a registered unrecognised party)	—	60,000	2,76,000
25.	Satya Vijay Party (a registered unrecognised party)	—	—	33,24,000
26.	Third View Party (a registered unrecognised party)	—	—	1,00,000

Quicker disposal of minor cases

2012. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent analysis by Supreme Court has revealed that approximately 30 lakh minor cases of bounced cheques and traffic offences are pending in lower courts, many of them for years;

(b) if so, whether Government are planning any action to dispose of these cases quickly by imposition of penalties or otherwise; and

(c) if so,the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (c) As per information furnished by the

Supreme Court of India, 17,19,569 cases under section 131 of the Negotiable Instruments Act and 22,45,879 Traffic Challan Cases pending in the courts of Judicial Magistrates First Class/Metropolitan Magistrates and Chief Judicial Magistrates. Quick disposal of such cases is within the domain of the judiciary. With a view to expeditiously disposing petty cases in the courts, the conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices held on 11-3-2006 made the following resolution which has been forwarded to the State Governments for appropriate action:

".....Cases involving petty offences including traffic and municipal challans be transferred to the courts of Special Metropolitan Magistrates/ Special Judicial Magistrates."

Vacancies of judges

2013. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of judges at present in the Supreme Court and different High Courts and since when these vacancies have been in existence;

(b) the number of vacancies that are likely to arise by December end next year; and

(c) the action Government have taken to fill these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) A Statement is enclosed (*see* below).

(b) During the period between 07-12-2006 and 31-12-2007, there will be 4 vacancies in the Supreme Court due to retirement of judges. During the same period 65 vacancies are likely to arise in various High Courts due to retirement/elevation of Judges to Supreme Court.

(c) Pursuant to the Judgment of the Supreme Court dated October 6, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record and Anr. *Vs.* Union of India, and the Advisory Opinion of the Supreme Court dated October 28, 1998, the proposals for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts are to be initiated by the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, respectively. The Government